THE

# CLASSIFICATION OF MANKIND,

BY

## THE HAIR AND WOOL OF THEIR HEADS,

WITH

## THE NOMENCLATURE OF HUMAN HYBRIDS.

BY P. A. BROWNE, LL.D.

Surgeon Genl's Office
68684

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The Horse and the Ass,—the Lion and the Tiger,—the Hyena and the Wolf,—the Goat and the Sheep, are not more distinct, in their species, their sexual relations and their tastes, than the different species of the human family.—VAN AMRINGE.

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# THE CLASSIFICATION OF MANKIND.

Pile (from the Latin *pilus*) includes hair and wool.

There are three general forms or shapes of pile, viz:—1st, the *cylindrical;* 2d, the *oval*, and 3d, the *eccentrically elliptical.*

A Cylinder, (from *Kulindreo,*) is a body formed by the rotation of a parallelogram about its own sides. If a cylinder be cut by a plane parallel to its base, the section will be a *circle* equal to the base.

When a transverse section of a filament of pile presents a *circle*, we call the pile *cylindrical.*

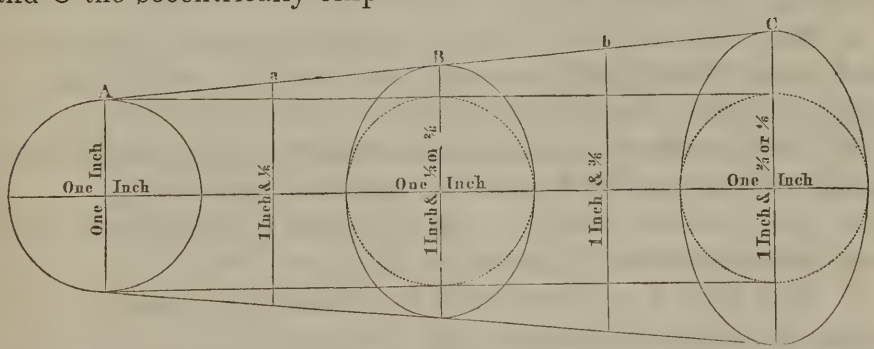
An Oval, (from ovum, an egg,) is a curvilinear oblong figure.

When a transverse section of a filament of pile presents a curvilinear oblong figure, the greatest diameter of which is $\frac{1}{3}$ more than its smallest, we call the pile *oval.*

When a transverse section of a filament of pile presents a curvilinear oblong figure, the greatest diameter of which is $\frac{2}{3}$ more than its smallest, we call the pile *eccentrically elliptical.*

The forms or shapes of pile are seen best, and are measured with the greatest accuracy in these transverse sections, which we cut with an instrument called by us a *Discotome*, (from *discos*, a disk, and *temuo*, to cut.)

In the following figure, A represents the cylindrical, B the oval, and C the eccentrically elliptical.




These are the *general* forms of pile. We must now notice some special.

As the figure recedes from A, (the cylindrical,) on its passage to B, (the oval,) it becomes, first cylin*droidal*, a, where the greatest diameter is less than $\frac{1}{6}$ greater than its smallest; and secondly, lesser ovo*idal*, from a to B, where the greatest diameter exceeds its smallest by more than $\frac{1}{6}$, but by less than $\frac{2}{6}$ (or $\frac{1}{3}$.) As the figure recedes from B, (the oval,) on its passage to C, (the eccentrically elliptical,) it becomes, first, greater ovo*idal*, from B to b, where the greatest diameter exceeds that of its lesser by more than $\frac{2}{6}$, (or $\frac{1}{3}$,) but by less than $\frac{3}{6}$; and secondly, eccentrically ellip*toidal*, from b to C, where the greatest diameter exceeds that of its lesser by more than $\frac{3}{6}$, but by less than $\frac{4}{6}$ (or $\frac{2}{3}$.)

We have seldom found a filament of pile of the head whose greatest diameter exceeded that of its lesser by more than $\frac{2}{3}$.

Some examples of the diameters of piles according to the above classes and varieties.

Class I. Including the cylindrical and cylindroidal.

*Variety* 1. Cylindrical.

First, *modern* hairs.

1. Hair of the head of a Choctaw American Indian, the specimen presented by Doctor J. Nott, of Mobile; diameter $\frac{1}{277}$ of an inch.

2. Of Bigwater, American Indian chief, killed in battle, in Texas; specimen presented by Col. James Morgan, of Galveston Bay, Texas; diameter $\frac{1}{250}$.

3. Of Cap-o-co-mah, a male Sac Indian, a descendant of Black Hawk; specimen presented by the Rev. R. S. Symington, of Independence, Mo.; diameter $\frac{1}{266}$.

Second, *Ancient* hairs.

4. Hair from the head of a mummy found in the Temple of the Sun, near Lima, Peru; specimen presented by Prof. Pancoast, of Philadelphia; diameter $\frac{1}{364}$.

5. Hair from the head of a mummy found at Pachamack, Peru; specimen presented by Prof. S. G. Morton; diameter $\frac{1}{312}$.

6. Hair from the head of a mummy found at Arica, Peru; specimen presented by the same; diameter $\frac{1}{338}$.

7. Hair from a mummy found at Pisco, Peru; specimen presented by the same; diameter $\frac{1}{416}$.

8. Hair from a mummy found in Mexico; specimen presented by the same; diameter $\frac{1}{364}$.

9. Hair from a mummy found in Brazil; specimen presented by the same; diameter $\frac{1}{281}$.

*Variety* 2. Cylin*droidal.*

1. Hair of the head of a Choctaw American Indian, (female;) specimen presented by Doctor J. Nott, of Mobile; diameters, $\frac{1}{364}$ by $\frac{1}{390}$.

2. Hair of the head of the Chinese, Tsou Chaoong; specimen presented by himself; diameters, $\frac{1}{297}$ by $\frac{1}{364}$.

Class II. (Including oval and ovoidals.)

*Variety* 1. *Oval.*

1. The hair of the head of his excellency, General George Washington; specimen presented by Mr. Perrie; diameters, $\frac{1}{312}$ by $\frac{1}{416}$.

2. The hair of the head of his excellency, General Andrew Jackson; specimen presented by the Hon. C. Ingersoll; diameters, $\frac{1}{242}$ by $\frac{1}{332}$.

3. The hair of the head of William F. Van Amringe, Esq., of New York; specimen presented by himself; diameters, $\frac{1}{250}$ by $\frac{1}{364}$.

*Variety* 2. *Lesser ovoidal.*

1. Hair of the head of the Hon. John B. Gibson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; specimen presented by himself; diameters, $\frac{1}{237}$ by $\frac{1}{312}$.

2. Hair of the head of the Hon. John Sergeant; specimen presented by himself; diameters, $\frac{1}{297}$ by $\frac{1}{364}$.

3. Hair of the head of Samuel S. Halderman, Esq., Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania; specimen presented by himself; diameters, $\frac{1}{364}$ by $\frac{1}{437}$.

*Variety* 3. *Greater ovoidal.*

1. Hair of the head of Count Wass, of Hungary; specimen presented by Col. James Page, of Philadelphia; diameters, $\frac{1}{281}$ by $\frac{1}{416}$.

2. Hair of the head of the Emperor, General Napoleon Bonaparte; specimen presented by Prof. John K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia; diameters, $\frac{1}{338}$ by $\frac{1}{458}$.

3. Hair of the head of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, the elder; specimen presented by himself; diameters, $\frac{1}{273}$ by $\frac{1}{364}$.

Class III. Eccentrically elliptical, and eccentrically elliptoidal.

*Variety* 1. *Eccentrically elliptical.*

1. The wool of Congo Billy, the manumitted slave of Col. S. B.

Davis, of Wilmington, Delaware; specimen presented by Col. Davis; diameters, $\frac{1}{312}$ by $\frac{1}{970}$.

2. The wool of the Bushman Bay, brought from the Cape of Good Hope by the American Consul, M. Chase; specimen presented by Prof. C. Meigs, of Philadelphia; diameters, $\frac{1}{312}$ by $\frac{1}{850}$.

*Variety* 2. *Eccentrically elliptoidal.*

(No examples.)

MIXTURE OF CLASSES.

1. Of simple hybrids.

*Variety* 1. Mixture of white and black.

1. The hair of the head of a person supposed to be an equal mixture of black and white, some $\frac{1}{320}$ by $\frac{1}{490}$, others $\frac{1}{316}$ by $\frac{1}{562}$.

*Variety* 2. Mixture of black and Indian.

1. The hair of the head of Bartolus, the female Aztec dwarf, exhibited in New York, in February, 1852; specimen presented by Messrs. Kettel & Moore, of New York; diameters of some hairs, $\frac{1}{400}$, others $\frac{1}{274}$ by $\frac{1}{500}$.

*Variety* 3. Indian and white.

Hair of the head of Lucy Chote, aged 11, Creek American Indian and white; specimen presented by the Rev. R. M. Loughridge, of Tallahassee; diameters of some hairs, $\frac{1}{416}$, and others $\frac{1}{364}$ by $\frac{1}{250}$.

2. Compound Hybrids.

1. Hair of the head of ——— Hinten, late hair-dresser, of Philadelphia, whose father was white, and whose mother was the progeny of an Indian and Negress; specimen presented by himself; diameters of some hairs, $\frac{1}{312}$, others $\frac{1}{281}$ by $\frac{1}{416}$, and others still $\frac{1}{250}$ by $\frac{1}{500}$.

2. Hair of the head of Tuh-duh-guh-mak-ke, a male Ottawa Indian, mixture with Negro and white; specimen presented by the Rev. P. Dougherty, of Grand Traverse, Michigan; diameters of some hairs, $\frac{1}{266}$, others $\frac{1}{312}$ by $\frac{1}{300}$, and others still $\frac{1}{266}$ by $\frac{1}{500}$.

The hair of the head of Ellen Perryman, who is $\frac{1}{2}$ white, $\frac{1}{4}$ Muskokee American Indian, and $\frac{1}{4}$ black; specimen presented by the same; diameters of some hairs, $\frac{1}{416}$, others $\frac{1}{416}$ by $\frac{1}{312}$, and others still $\frac{1}{300}$ by $\frac{1}{297}$.

Having demonstrated that the three species of men, and the hybrids derived from their mixture, may be identified by the pile, we next proceed to the nomenclature of the hybrids.

Hybrids are divisible into two classes, viz:—

Simple, being the product of the crossing of *two* of the three species only, and

Compound, being the product of the crossings of the *three* species.

The three following tables of nomenclature relate to simple hybrids.

A, No. 1, show the crossings of the two species, white and black.

A, No. 2, show the crossings of black and Indian.

A, No. 3, show the crossings of Indian and white.

A, No. 4, contains, in a condensed form, all that is contained in Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

We preserve the names "white," "black" and "Indian," because they are short and familiar, giving notice that by *white*, we mean the oval haired species; by *black*, the eccentrically elliptical piled species; and by "Indian," the cylindrical haired species.

By the term "*mullatin*," we distinguish all the mixtures of white and black; by "*costin*," all the mixtures of black and Indian; and by "*mestisin*," all the mixtures of Indian and white. (See 4, 5 and 6 columns of the table.)

By the prefixes to be found in the third column, we distinguish the mixtures of the species, showing the degree of amalgamation; *hepta* (from epta seven) being a mixture of seven; hexa (from ex, six) being a mixture of six; penta (from penta, five) being a mixture of five; tetra (four) being a mixture of four; tria (from treis, three) being a mixture of three; di (from dis, two-fold) being a mixture of two; and mono (from monos, single) representing one.

The dots (...) on the lines and within brackets in the first column of table A, No. 4, represent the degree of mixture, whilst the terminations of the brackets show the original sources.*

Examples. "Hepta-Mulattin" is a two-fold mixture, only of white and black, in the proportions of $\frac{14}{16}$ of the former, and $\frac{2}{16}$ of the latter.

"Hexa costin" is a twofold mixture, only of black and Indian, in the proportions of $\frac{12}{16}$ of the former, and $\frac{4}{16}$ of the latter.

"Penta mestisin" is a two-fold mixture only of Indian and white; in the proportions of $\frac{10}{16}$ of the former, and $\frac{6}{16}$ of the latter.

* These tables may be adapted to express the crossings of animals inferior to man; proper names being substituted.

TABLE A, No. 1.

SIMPLE HYBRIDS.—WHITE TO BLACK.

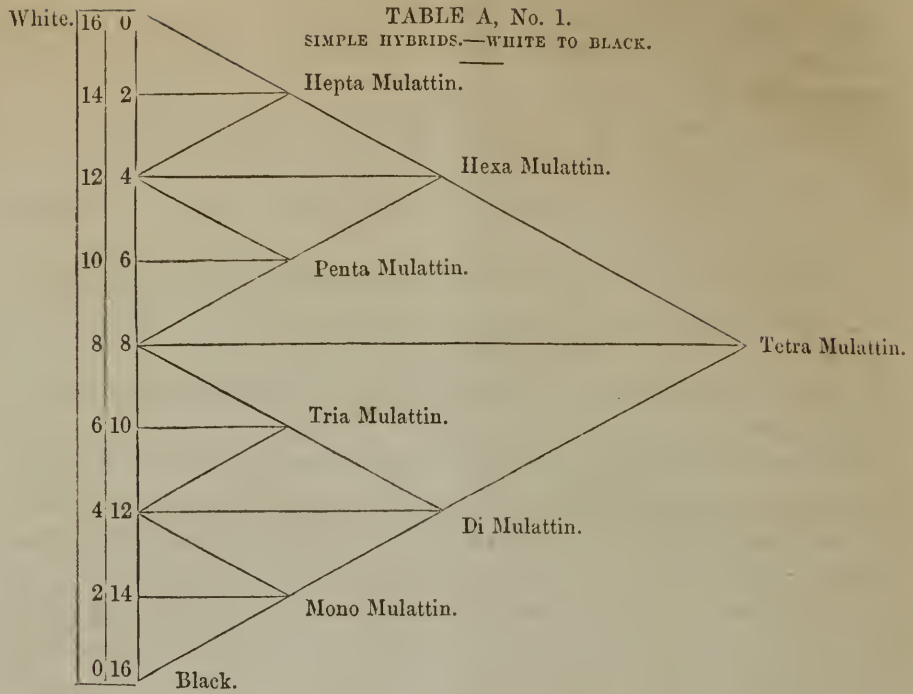



TABLE A, No. 2.

SIMPLE HYBRIDS.—BLACK TO INDIAN.

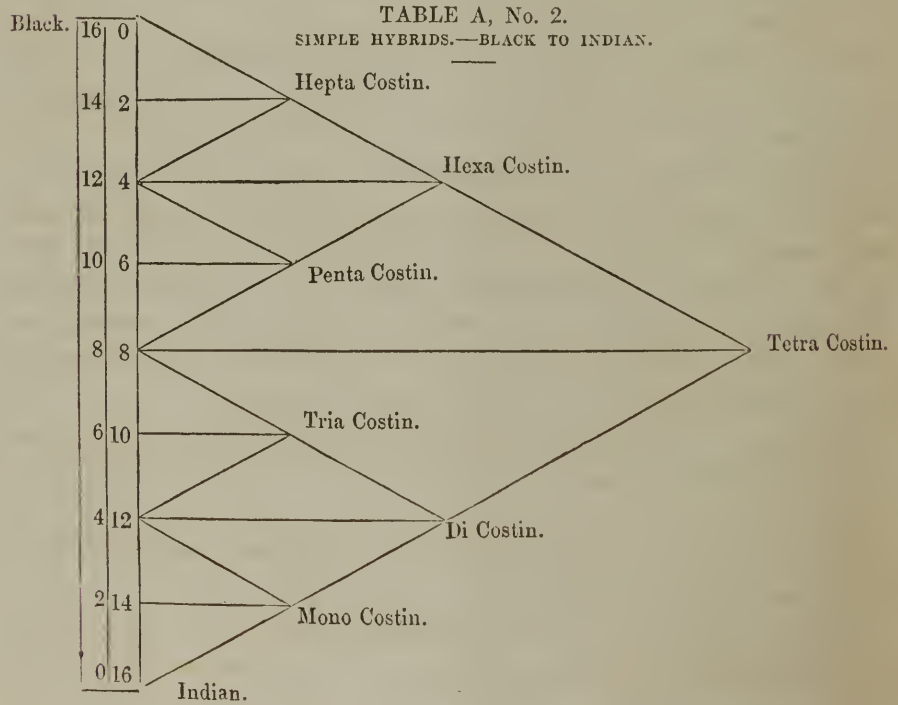


TABLE A, No. 3.

SIMPLE HYBRIDS.—INDIAN TO WHITE.

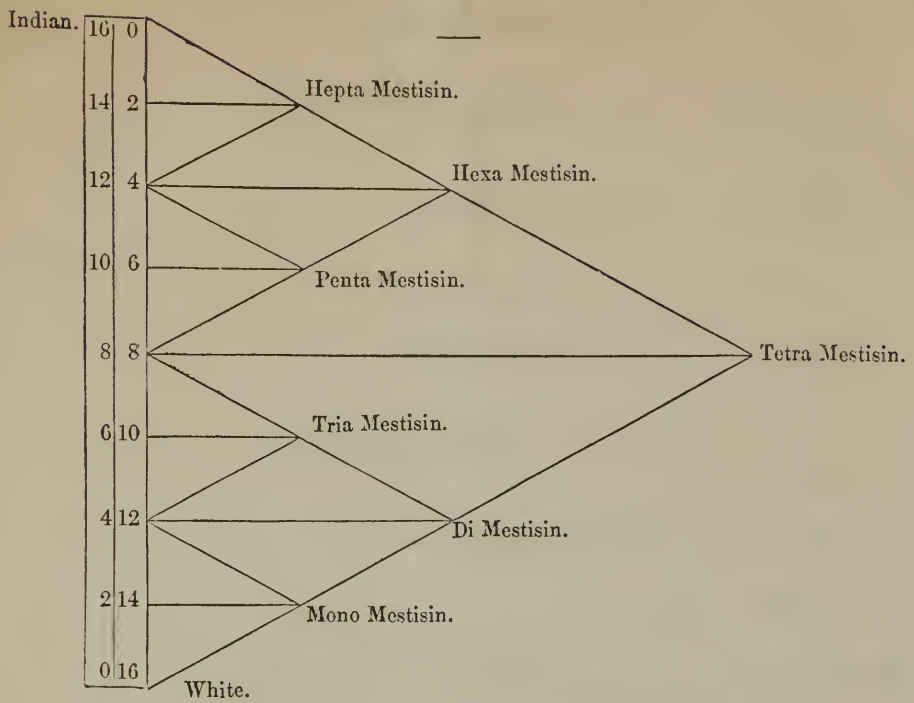



TABLE A, No. 4.

Being a condensed table of Simple Hybrids, viz:—white, black and Indian; showing the various crossings of which any two of them, only, are susceptible.

It includes Tables A, No. 1, 2 and 3.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | White. | Black. | Indian. |
| 14 × 2 | Hepta- | Mulattin. | Costin. | Mestisin. |
| 12 × 4 | Hexa- | Mulattin. | Costin. | Mestisin. |
| 10 × 6 | Penta- | Mulattin. | Costin. | Mestisin. |
| 8 × 8 | Tetra- | Mulattin. | Costin. | Mestisin. |
| 6 × 10 | Tria- | Mulattin. | Costin. | Mestisin. |
| 4 × 12 | Di- | Mulattin. | Costin. | Mestisin. |
| 2 × 14 | Mono- | Mulattin. | Costin. | Mestisin. |
| 16 | | Black. | Indian. | White. |

TABLE B, No. 1.

COMPOUND HYBRIDS.—WHITE TO TETRA-MULATTIN.

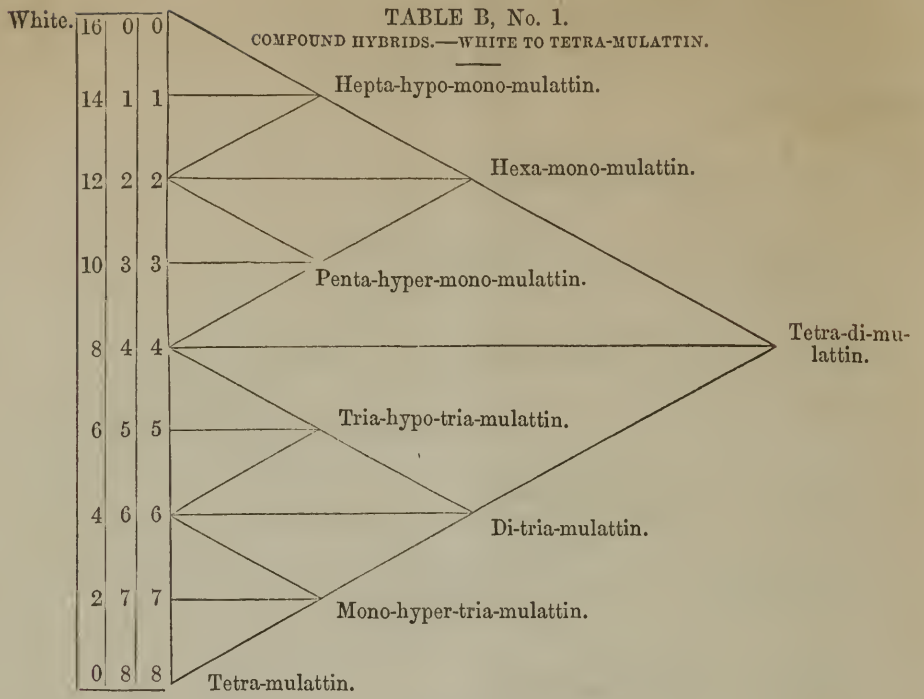



TABLE B, No. 2.

COMPOUND HYBRIDS.—WHITE TO TETRA COSTIN.

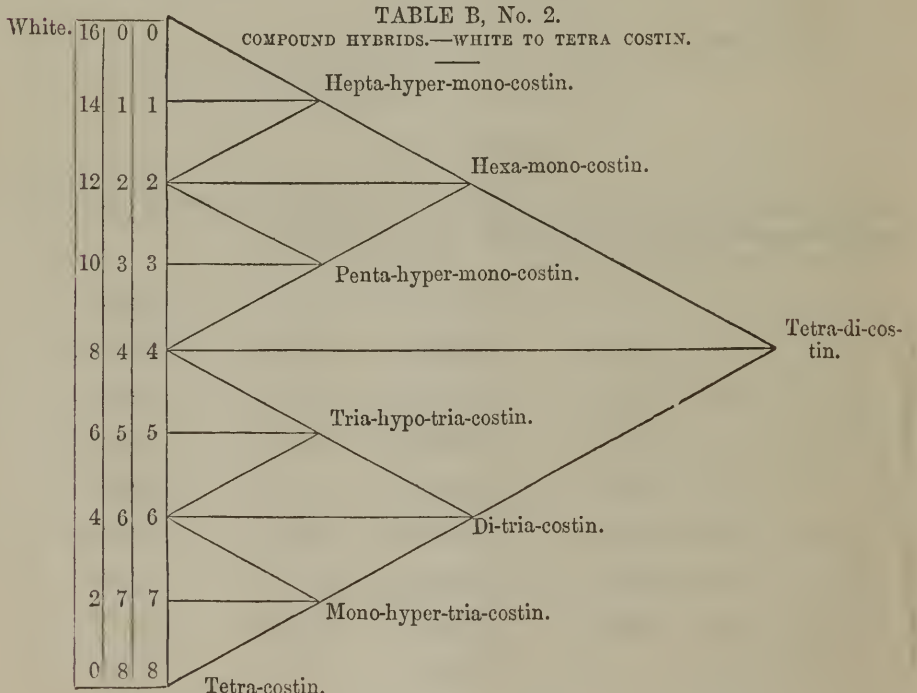


TABLE B, No. 3.

COMPOUND HYBRIDS.—WHITE TO TETRA MESTISIN.

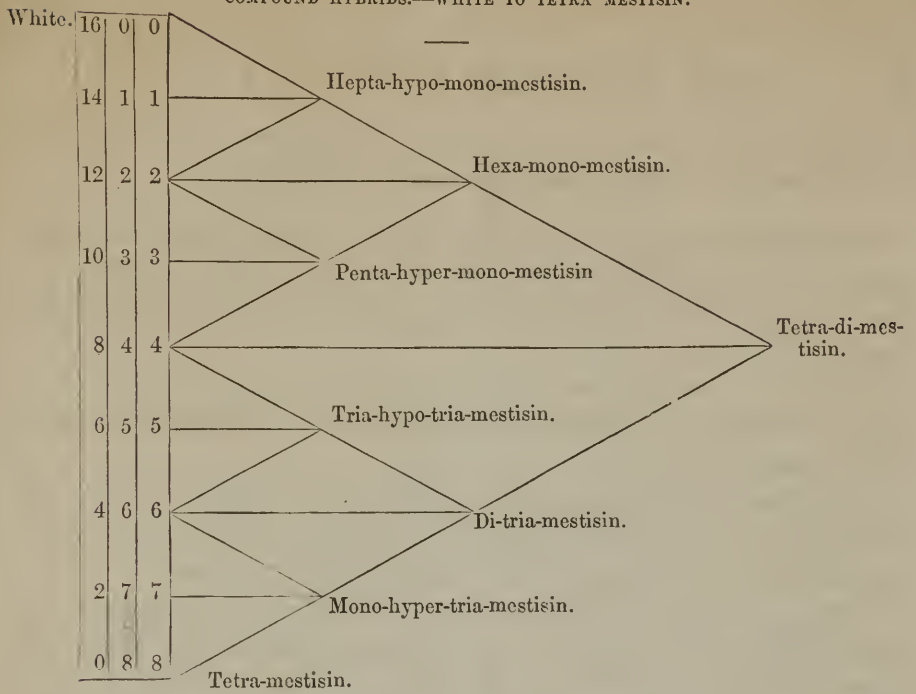



TABLE B, No. 4.

Condensed table of Compound Hybrids, showing the crossings of the *three* species, from white, indian and black, respectively, to tetra-costin, tetra-mulattin and tetra-mestisin, respectively.

NOTE.—This table includes Tables B, No. 1, 2 and 3.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 16 | 0 | 0 | | White. | Black. | Indian. |
| | | | { | ... | | 14 | 1 | 1 | Hepta-hypo-mono- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | { | ... | | | | 12 | 2 | 2 | Hexa-mono- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | | { | ... | | 10 | 3 | 3 | Penta-hyper-mono- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| ... | ... | ... | | | | 8 | 4 | 4 | Tetra-di- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | { | | { | ... | | 6 | 5 | 5 | Tria-hypo-tria- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | { | ... | | | | 4 | 6 | 6 | Di-tria- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | | { | ... | | 2 | 7 | 7 | Mono-hyper-tria- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | | | | | | | | | Tetra-costin. | Tetra-mulattin. | Tetra-mestisin. |
| | | | | | | | | | | 8 B. and 8 I. | 8 W. and 8 B. | 8 I. and 8 W. |

## NOTE TO TABLES B, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

All the terms used in these tables, which were previously used in Tables A, have the meaning already explained.

The word "hypo" (from $^{h}$upo, under,) and hyper (from $^{h}$uper, above,) are necessarily introduced into these tables, as they are based upon a division into 16 parts of blood; these words bringing 8 parts into 16th.

The whole nomenclature has been founded upon a division of *eight*, because it is not often desirable, or even practicable, to carry the division further.

Examples.—"Tetra-di-costin" The *tetra* means $\frac{4}{8}$ or $\frac{8}{16}$; the *di* means $\frac{2}{8}$ or $\frac{4}{16}$, making together, $\frac{12}{16}$, the complement of which is, necessarily, $\frac{4}{16}$, which, therefore, need not be expressed.

Now, as "costin" means black and Indian, (not Indian and black,) the "di," (i. e., the $\frac{2}{8}$ or $\frac{4}{16}$,) must refer to the *black* portions; the term "tetra," (i. e., the $\frac{4}{8}$ or $\frac{8}{16}$,) refers to the race mixed with the costin, and as this is *black* × *Indian*, the "tetra-di-costin" is a triple race in the proportions of 8×4×4; i. e., 8 white, 4 black and 4 indian.

## TABLE C.

Continuation of the condensed table of Compound Hybrids, showing all the crossings from tetra-costin, tetra-mulattin and tetra-mestisin.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 16 | | | | White. | Indian. | Black. |
| | { | 12 | 1 | 3 | Hexa-hypo-mono- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| ... | | 8 | 2 | 6 | Tetra-mono- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | { | 4 | 3 | 9 | Di-hyper-mono- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | | 4 | 12 | | Di-costin. | Di-mulattin. | Di-mestisin. |
| | | 16 | | | | White. | Indian. | Black. |
| | { | 12 | 3 | 1 | Hexa-hyper-mono- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| ... | | 8 | 6 | 2 | Tetra-tria- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | { | 4 | 9 | 3 | Di-hypo-penta- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | | 12 | 14 | | Hexa-costin. | Hexa-mulattin. | Hexa-mestisin. |
| | | 16 | | | | White. | Indian. | Black. |
| | { | 8 | 1 | 7 | Tetra-hypo-mono- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | | 2 | 14 | Mono- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | 16 | | | | White. | Indian. | Black. |
| | { | 8 | 3 | 5 | Tetra-hyper-di- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | | 6 | 10 | Tria- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | 16 | | | | White. | Indian. | Black. |
| ... | | 8 | 5 | 3 | Tetra-hypo-tria- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | | | | Penta- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | 16 | | | | White. | Indian. | Black. |
| | | 8 | 7 | 1 | Tetra-hyper-tria- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |
| | | | 14 | 2 | Hepta- | Costin. | Mulattin. | Mestisin. |

## NOTE TO TABLE C.

All the terms used in this table have already been explained, and are used in the same senses.

There is an advantage obtained by making each species *primary* in its turn, as done in all these tables; for example, take the name "hexa-hypo-mono," which is a mixture of three species in the proportions of 12×1×3, counting in 8ths; the $\frac{12}{16}$ reads "hexa" the $\frac{1}{16}$, (being made from $\frac{2}{8}$ or "mono,") preceded by "hypo," indicating that it is *less than* $\frac{1}{8}$, that is to say, $\frac{1}{16}$, and the whole making "hexa-hypo-mono-costin." But if the order was from white to black, and also, from white to indian, the third number would have to be indicated; and then, instead of the word "hexa-hypo-mono," now used, it would be necessary to write "hexa-hypo-mono-hypo-mono," which would be unwieldy.

It is believed that the tables, as now presented, indicate all the shades in a distinct manner; and although some of the names may, at the first view, appear to be long, it is submitted that the same complicated idea cannot be expressed in any shorter manner.